

February 19, 1976

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

VETO OVERRIDE

(Mr. ALLEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, following the most eloquent and persuasive statement of the Democratic Caucus on yesterday, I received a telegram from my distinguished predecessor, the Honorable Richard H. Fulton, requesting me for reasons which are stated that I vote to override the President's veto.

Mr. Speaker, the telegram is as follows:

NASHVILLE, TENN.,

February 18, 1976.

Representative CLIFFORD ALLEN,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE ALLEN: You are well aware, no doubt, of the vote scheduled for tomorrow to override the veto of the public works/contercyclical bill (HR 5247). Debate on this important legislative proposal has been extremely thorough. The pressing need for this legislation and the assistance it would provide for cities and counties has been clearly recognized by the Congress which has given its overwhelming approval to the bill. It is necessary, however, for the Congress to again demonstrate its desire in this matter. I urge you to do so by voting to override this veto.

Sincerely,

RICHARD H. FULTON,

Mayor, Metropolitan Nashville-Davidson
County, Tenn.

LET US BECOME WORK-ORIENTED

(Mr. BRINKLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon in a special order I will emphasize the jobs ethic which I feel to be an important one to consider in this chapter of the life of our country. Somehow, we must reverse the process and pattern of Federal assistance without a work requirement. Somehow we must see the big picture and understand the fallacy of slashing military, postal, and civil service jobs—or even trimming them by furlough—in a time of unacceptably high unemployment. Are not jobs preferable to the unemployment benefits and welfare to which these men and women will be relegated? Will not the cost be equivalent either way to the taxpayer, and is not the better alternative the productive one?

Just this morning I heard over the radio that unemployment benefits in 1975 amounted to \$19 billion. Could this be right? One billion dollars alone is a lot of money. Possession of that amount on the first Christmas, with an expenditure of \$1,000 every day since would still leave the owner with \$271 million today.

Earning one's livelihood is conducive to pride and character; to national backbone, when considered nationally.

I do not approve of high-salaried public works jobs. But the goal of public

service as an alternative to welfare every merit. It should be an fact that individuals should render ever work they can as a condition receiving subsistence in the form moneys.

There is something deeply wrong the good land which is ours cameshed with the good people we have, to provide a work ethic again.

We must reverse the drift at the rush to idleness. Let us become oriented once more.

DRASTIC CUTBACKS IN POSTAL SERVICES

(Mr. ANDERSON of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday, February 13, the U.S. Postal Service will put a drastic cutback in services into effect. Branches, with what they claim are "100 percent" and high operating costs, will be closed on Saturdays.

In the 32d Congressional District in California, nine post offices will be closed in Long Beach alone. Other stations that will be affected include those in Harbor City, Lomita, San Pedro, Torrance, and Wilmington. As a result of this policy, only 10 offices will be open Saturdays between 9 a.m. and noon in the 906, 907, and 908 Zip code areas.

The Postal Service says that this is a necessary economy move aimed at saving manpower and operating costs. However, the public is very skeptical about the situation—and they should be. All we have heard from the U.S. Postal Service lately are trends towards higher rates and diminishing services.

If these trends continue, the Postal Service will come under even more serious question about the efficiency of their operation—and the Congress may have no choice but to take a hard look at the way the Service is being run.

ALLEGED DISCLOSURE OF INTELLIGENCE MATERIAL

(Mr. PEYSER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PEYSER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution calling for a complete investigation into the disclosure of the House Select Intelligence Committee report material, and if any Member should be found implicated or found guilty, it seems to me it would be the action of the House to expel such a Member as is provided under the Constitution. If any staff member were involved they should be promptly fired.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the opportunity in the last few days of talking to American citizens from around this country, and I can attest to the deep concern which they have concerning the Members of Congress and the members of the staffs who would allow such information to get out to the press after the Congress itself voted not to have it released. I think it is outrageous, and I

however, I do not have a great deal of formal education and must rely on accountants and attorneys to help me in many of my business matters. My farming operations cannot be properly conducted on the basis of records which match or make readily available the information inquired about in the enclosed census form, and I am going to have to pay my accountant for a conference which may last the better part of a day in order to complete the form in question. This is time and money which I can ill afford.

Mr. Speaker, I understand the value and necessity of the farm census. But I am wondering if this is not another case of bureaucratic over-approach. The burden of paperwork imposed upon small business enterprises—which certainly include most farms—has become almost too heavy to bear. A bill I have introduced—H.R. 323—is designed to eliminate many of the written requests from Federal agencies and the unnecessary forms demanded by them. I respectfully commend H.R. 232 to the attention of my colleagues.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE—INQUIRY INTO CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING PUBLICATION BY THE VILLAGE VOICE AND DANIEL SCHORR

Mr. STRATTON. I rise to a question involving the privileges of the House, and I offer a privileged resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. Res. 1042

Resolution requiring that the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct inquire into the circumstances leading to the public publication of a report containing classified material prepared by the House Select Committee on Intelligence.

Whereas the February 16, 1976, issue of the Village Voice, a New York City newspaper, contains the partial text of a report or a preliminary report prepared by the Select Committee on Intelligence of the House, pursuant to H. Res. 591, which relates to the foreign activities of the intelligence agencies